

FLOOR SCHEDULE FOR MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 2011

HOUSE MEETS AT:	FIRST VOTE PREDICTED:	LAST VOTE PREDICTED:
12:00 p.m.: Legislative Business Fifteen "One Minutes" per side	2:00 – 3:00 p.m.	Evening

Following one minute speeches, the House is expected to recess subject to the call of the Chair. When the House reconvenes, the House is expected to begin debate on bills listed for consideration under suspension of the Rules.

Suspensions (4 bills)

1. [**H.R. 398**](#) - To amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to toll, during active-duty service abroad in the Armed Forces, the periods of time to file a petition and appear for an interview to remove the conditional basis for permanent resident status, and for other purposes (Rep. Lofgren - Judiciary)
2. [**H.R. 1933**](#) - To amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to modify the requirements for admission of nonimmigrant nurses in health professional shortage areas (Rep. Smith (TX) - Judiciary)
3. [**H.R. 2480**](#) - Administrative Conference of the United States Reauthorization Act of 2011 (Rep. Smith (TX) - Judiciary)
4. [**H.R. ____**](#) - To provide greater authority and discretion to the CPSC in enforcement of product safety laws (Rep. Bono Mack - Energy and Commerce)

Possible consideration of H.Res. ____ - Rule providing for consideration of legislation related to the debt ceiling, as amended (One hour of debate)

Possible Consideration of H.R. ____ – Legislation related to the debt ceiling

This bill provides for debt ceiling increases subject to disapproval resolutions of both Houses.

The first part of the plan includes approximately \$1.2 trillion of deficit reduction through the establishment of ten-year discretionary caps. In the first two years, there would be a firewall separating security and non-security spending. Total discretionary spending in Fiscal Year 2012 and 2013 will be limited to \$1.043 trillion and \$1.047 trillion, respectively, about \$7 billion and \$3 billion below Fiscal Year 2011. The security savings would represent roughly \$5 billion of the total \$10 billion in reductions over this two year period.

The plan provides for debt ceiling increases in two stages. The President may request a \$900 billion increase now, of which \$400 billion is immediately available. This \$900 billion is subject to a resolution of disapproval in both the House and Senate. The disapproval measure would be subject to Presidential Veto. Once the debt comes within \$100 billion of the debt ceiling, the President may ask for at least an additional \$1.2 trillion, which could rise to \$1.5 trillion if a Balanced Budget Amendment is sent to the states or the Joint Committee process described below enacts more than \$1.5 trillion in savings. This increase is also subject to a resolution of disapproval.

The legislation creates a Joint Committee tasked with achieving \$1.5 trillion in deficit reduction. A joint, bipartisan committee, made up of 12 members (6 from each Chamber, equally divided between Democrats and Republicans, and appointed by the Majority and Minority Leaders in each Chamber), will be tasked with developing legislation to achieve at least \$1.5 trillion in future deficit reduction by Thanksgiving. The committee's legislation, which can include entitlements and revenues, will be guaranteed an up-or-down vote in both chambers, without amendments, by December 23. If the Committee's recommendations achieve at least \$1.5 trillion and are enacted by Congress, the debt ceiling will be raised by \$1.5 trillion. If the committee's bill is enacted and produces between \$1.2 trillion and \$1.5 trillion, the debt limit will be raised dollar-for-dollar. If the committee fails to produce a bill, its bill is not enacted, or it produces less than \$1.2 trillion, the debt limit will increase by \$1.2 trillion. Regardless of the amount of the debt limit increase, it would be subject to a disapproval vote which would, in turn, be subject to a Presidential Veto.

If the Joint Committee fails to come to a majority agreement on recommendations that achieve at least \$1.2 trillion, or Congress fails to enact recommendations that produce at least that amount, sequestration is triggered, forcing across-the-board spending cuts. 50 percent of those cuts forced by sequestration would apply to defense spending in function 050. The other 50 percent would come from non-defense discretionary and mandatory spending with exemptions for many programs. Social security, Medicaid, veterans' benefits, and other essential benefits are exempt



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from cuts. Medicare savings are not totally exempt, but would be capped at 2% and are limited to Medicare providers only – the sequester would not cut benefits.

Finally, as part of this legislation, both the House and Senate will vote on a balanced budget constitutional amendment before the end of the year. The plan does not make the debt limit increase contingent on passage of the amendment. Nor does it prevent a vote on an alternative version of the balanced budget amendment.

Bill Text for legislation related to a debt ceiling increase

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The Daily Quote

“Republicans are not looking like adults to whom voters can entrust the government.”

- The Wall Street Journal 7/30/11